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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/435,448	11/22/1999	YASUYOSHI YAMADA	Q56857	5236

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

GRAYBILL, DAVID E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2827

DATE MAILED: 02/25/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/435,448	YAMADA, YASUYOSHI
	Examiner David E Graybill	Art Unit 2827

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 December 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on 12 December 2001 is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 7 the term "[said electrodes]" appears to be grammatically incorrect and is incomprehensible.

In the rejections infra, reference labels are generally recited only for the first recitation of identical claim language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3 and 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Higashiguchi (5828128) and Geffken (6093630).

At column 7, line 48 to column 8, line 21; column 9, lines 16-48; and column 16, line 62 to column 17, line 2, Higashiguchi teaches the following:

1. A back electrode electronic part comprising: a main body 20 including a circuit; and electrodes 24 arranged for solder bumps on a back surface portion of said electronic part and connected to said circuit; wherein said electrodes are arranged at portions of the electrode arrangement; and said electrodes are provided for a single first solder bump 21 which is larger than second solder bumps 22 for said electrodes 25 arranged other than said electrodes.
2. A back electrode electronic part according to 1, wherein said electrodes are arranged in a matrix, and said groups of electrodes are corner portions.
3. A back electrode electronic part according to 1, wherein said electrodes includes a non-contact electrode which is not connected to said circuit.
7. An electronic assembly comprising: a back electrode electronic part comprising: a main body including a circuit, and electrodes provided on a back surface portion of said electronic

part and connected to said circuit, wherein said electrodes are arranged [said electrodes] at portions of the electrode arrangement; said electronic assembly further comprising: a printed circuit board 14 having substrate electrodes 16 corresponding to said electrodes provided for said electronic part, wherein one of said substrate electrodes as a first substrate electrode is provided for each said electrode, and said substrate electrodes as second substrate electrodes other than said first substrate electrodes are provided for said electrodes of said electronic part other than said electrodes; and solder bumps including first solder bumps connected with said electrodes and said first substrate electrodes and second solder bumps connected with said second substrate electrodes and said electrodes of said electronic part other than said electrodes.

8. A back electrode electronic part according to 7, wherein said electrodes of said electronic part are arranged in a matrix, and said electrodes are corner portions.

9. A back electrode electronic part according to 7, wherein one of said integrated electrodes is a non-contact electrode which is not connected to said circuit.

However, Higashiguchi does not appear to explicitly teach groups of said electrodes 24, and wherein said group of

electrodes includes electrodes having a substantially same potential level when said circuit operates. Nonetheless, at column 2, line 27 to column 4, line 21; and column 5, lines 1-51, Geffken teaches groups of electrodes 126, 128 having a substantially same potential level when a circuit operates. Moreover, it would have been obvious to combine the product of Geffken with the product of Higashiguchi because it would provide electrodes.

To further clarify the teaching of Geffken wherein the group of electrodes includes electrodes having a substantially same potential level when the circuit operates, it is noted that this limitation is an inherent property of the group of electrodes of Geffken because they are electrically interconnected by the bumps.

In any case, the limitation, "electrodes having a substantially same potential level when said circuit operates," is a statement of intended function which does not result in a structural difference between the claimed product and the product of the applied prior art. Further, because the product of the applied prior art is inherently capable of functioning as intended, the statement of intended function does not patentably distinguish the claimed product from the product of the applied prior art. It is well established that the manner in which a

product operates is not germane to the issue of patentability of the product; *Ex parte Wikdahl* 10 USPQ 2d 1546, 1548 (BPAI 1989); *Ex parte McCullough* 7 USPQ 2d 1889, 1891 (BPAI 1988); *In re Finsterwalder* 168 USPQ 530 (CCPA 1971); *In re Casey* 152 USPQ 235, 238 (CCPA 1967). And, claims directed to product must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function. *In re Danley*, 120 USPQ 528, 531 (CCPA 1959). "Product claims cover what a device is, not what a device does." *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc.*, 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Claims 4-6 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Higashiguchi and Geffken as applied to claims 1-3 and 7-9 and further in combination with Sakoda (6279583 B1).

The combination of Higashiguchi and Geffken does not appear to explicitly teach the following:

4. A back electrode electronic part according to 1, wherein one of said electrodes of said group is a signal electrode.
5. A back electrode electronic part according to 1, wherein one of said electrodes of said group is a ground potential electrode.

6. A back electrode electronic part according to 1, wherein one of said electrodes of said group is a power supply potential electrode.

10. A back electrode electronic part according to 7, wherein one of said integrated electrodes of said group is a signal electrode.

11. A back electrode electronic part according to 7, wherein one of said electrodes of said group is a ground potential electrode.

12. A back electrode electronic part according to 7, wherein one of said electrodes of said group is a power supply potential electrode.

Nevertheless, at column 3, lines 63-67, Sakoda teaches an electrode 15 which is, alternatively, a signal, ground and power electrode. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to combine the product of Sakoda with the product of the combination of applied prior art because it would provide an electrode.

In any case, the intended use of the electrode as a signal, ground and power electrode does not result in a structural difference between the claimed product and the product of the applied prior art. Further, because the product of the applied prior art is inherently capable of being used as intended, the

statement of intended use does not patentably distinguish the claimed product from the product of the applied prior art.

Applicant's amendment and remarks filed 12-12-01 are addressed in the rejection supra and are further addressed infra.

Applicant argues that Higashiguchi does not teach "groups of electrodes." This argument is respectfully deemed to be unpersuasive because Higashiguchi is not relied on for this teaching.

Also, applicant alleges that Higashiguchi teaches away from the instant claimed invention because, "Higashiguchi specifically points out that the solder bridge 34 is an undesirable state . . . and therefore the reference actually teaches away from any 'groups of electrodes . . . for a single first solder bump.'" This allegation cannot be directly addressed because applicant has not cited a particular relevant teaching of Higashiguchi. In any case, it is respectfully noted that the teaching if Higashiguchi of a "solder bridge," for example, at column 3, lines 24-25, is directed to "two adjacent soldering bumps," and is irrelevant to the instant claimed "single first solder bump."

Applicant also traverses the statement of motivation, "it would have been obvious to combine the product of Geffken with

the product of Higashiguchi because it would provide electrodes," because, applicant proffers, "both Geffken and Higashiguchi already disclose electrodes. Such a blanket statement cannot show any reason why the elements from the cited prior art references would be combined in the manner claimed." This traversal is respectfully traversed because it is well established that the selection of an art recognized element based on its suitability for its intended use supports a prima facie obviousness determination. See MPEP 2144.07, in particular, Sinclair & Carroll Co. v. Interchemical Corp., 325 U.S. 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1945); and In re Leshin, 227 F.2d 197, 125 USPQ 416 (CCPA 1960) (selection of a known plastic to make a container of a type made of plastics prior to the invention was held to be obvious); Ryco, Inc. v. Ag-Bag Corp., 857 F.2d 1418, 8 USPQ2d 1323 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (Claimed agricultural bagging machine, which differed from a prior art machine only in that the brake means were hydraulically operated rather than mechanically operated, was held to be obvious over the prior art machine in view of references which disclosed hydraulic brakes for performing the same function, albeit in a different environment). Therefore, to paraphrase In re Leshin supra, selection of the electrode of Geffken to make an electronic part

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of a type made of electrodes as taught by Higashiguchi would have been obvious.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any telephone inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status (MPEP 203.08) of this application or proceeding should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1782.

Any telephone inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David E. Graybill at (703) 308-2947. Regular office hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

The fax phone number for group 2800 is 703/305-3431.

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DAEGLM

David E. Graybill
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2827

D.G.
13-Feb-02